

# ASSIGNMENT 1

Textbook Assignment: "Naval Safety," chapter 1, pages 1-1 through 1-9; "Hazardous Materials," chapter 2, pages 2-1 through 2-9; and "Electronic Safety," chapter 3, pages 3-1 through 3-13.

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| <p>1-1. Which of the following occurrences is/are basic to a mishap?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A planned or intentional event</li><li>2. Contact that causes injury or property damage</li><li>3. Stops or interrupts work</li><li>4. Both 2 and 3 above</li></ol> <p>1-2. In what year were safety engineers assigned to each major shipyard?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 1917</li><li>2. 1929</li><li>3. 1947</li><li>4. 1951</li></ol> <p>1-3. What is/are the number one cause of mishaps?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Equipment</li><li>2. Weather</li><li>3. Personnel</li><li>4. Broken tools</li></ol> <p>1-4. Who is the designated occupational safety and health (OSH) official for the Department of the Navy?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Chief of Naval Operations</li><li>2. Vice Chief of Naval Operations</li><li>3. Secretary of the Navy</li><li>4. Assistant Secretary of the Navy</li></ol> <p>1-5. Who monitors safety and occupational health statistics and provides direct support and assistance to fleet units in safety matters?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery</li><li>2. Chief, Naval Education and Training</li><li>3. Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command</li><li>4. Commander, Naval Safety Center</li></ol> <p>1-6. Which of the following OPNAV instructions covers the Navy Occupational Safety and Health program?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 5100.12</li><li>2. 5100.19</li><li>3. 5100.21</li><li>4. 5100.23</li></ol> | <p>1-7. Of the following factors, which forms the basis of mishap prevention?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mishaps are caused</li><li>2. Tools are unsafe</li><li>3. Training is inadequate</li><li>4. Equipment is designed improperly</li></ol> <p>1-8. MAA/Safety Force personnel are roving inspectors for hazards that could result in injury to personnel or damage to equipment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. True</li><li>2. False</li></ol> <p>1-9. Hazards that may cause severe injury, severe occupational illness, or major property damage are assigned what category?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. I</li><li>2. II</li><li>3. III</li><li>4. IV</li></ol> <p>1-10. If you are assigned a task that is beyond your skill level, you should take which of the following actions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Skim over the technical documents before starting</li><li>2. Take shortcuts to finish the task and look good to your supervisor</li><li>3. Tell your supervisor and ask for assistance</li><li>4. Refuse to do the work</li></ol> <p>1-11. There is no need to review all precautions for a task you have preformed many times before.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. True</li><li>2. False</li></ol> <p>1-12. Behavior that leads to a mishap is usually caused by which of the following problems?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Undesirable attitudes</li><li>2. Lack of knowledge</li><li>3. Undesirable motivations</li><li>4. Both 1 and 3 above</li></ol> |
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- 1-13. What type of motivation can cause "jury-rigged" equipment?
1. Motivation to gain approval
  2. Motivation to save time
  3. Motivation to maintain personal comfort
- 1-14. Which of the following are incentives for specific acts?
1. Attitudes
  2. Unique past experiences
  3. Motivations
- 1-15. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of fatigue?
1. Boredom
  2. Confusion
  3. Impatience
  4. Irritability
- 1-16. Which of the following statements pertains to a mishap probability assigned subcategory B?
1. It is likely to occur immediately
  2. It will probably occur in time
  3. It is unlikely to occur
- 1-17. Which of the following problems can cause a communication problem and lead to a mishap?
1. A breakdown in the passing of information
  2. Misunderstanding information
  3. Language weakness
  4. All of the above
- 1-18. What law assures safe and healthful working conditions for every worker in the United States?
1. The Navy Safety Program
  2. The Occupational Safety and Health Act
  3. The Congressional Act on Safe Working Conditions
  4. The Consolidated Labor Union Workers' Benefits
- 1-19. What is the objective of the Navy's mishap prevention program?
1. To investigate all mishaps
  2. To prevent mishaps from occurring
  3. To prevent mishaps from reoccurring
  4. Both 2 and 3
- 1-20. When you need to delay correcting an unsafe condition, which of the following actions should you take?
1. Take whatever temporary precaution you need to protect yourself
  2. Take whatever temporary precautions you need to protect yourself and your coworkers
  3. Send a memo to your supervisor
  4. Send a memo to your division officer
- 1-21. Commanding officers can delegate their responsibilities for safety of all personnel under their command to the executive officer.
1. True
  2. False
- 1-22. Factors that can contribute to worker caused mishaps include
1. lack of experience, outdated procedures
  2. negative motivation
  3. medical and communication problems
  4. all of the above
- 1-23. The quantity of hazardous material stored in the work space should be limited to what amount?
1. Enough for one work shift
  2. Enough for one week
  3. Enough for one month
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| A. | CARBON-ZINC DRY-CELL BATTERY                 |
| B. | LITHIUM CELL BATTERY                         |
| C. | MANGANESE-DIOXIDE ALKALINE-ZINC CELL BATTERY |
| D. | LEAD-ACID CELL BATTERY                       |
| E. | MERCURIC-OXIDE ZINC CELL BATTERY             |
| F. | NICKEL-CADMIUM CELL BATTERY                  |

**Figure 1-A.—Types of batteries**

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-24 THROUGH 1-29, REFER TO FIGURE 1-A. MATCH THE TYPE OF BATTERY IN FIGURE 1-A WITH ITS MOST CORRECT CHARACTERISTIC(S) AND HAZARD(S) IDENTIFIED IN THE QUESTION.

- 1-24. Used in most cordless, rechargeable equipment; should not be stored in an area where lead-acid batteries are stored.
1. A
  2. C
  3. D
  4. F
- 1-25. Commonly called mercury cells; small and powerful; should not be exposed to heat over 400 degrees F.
1. A
  2. B
  3. D
  4. E
- 1-26. Most widely used wet-cell battery; battery gases are extremely explosive; contains sulfuric acid.
1. B
  2. C
  3. D
  4. F
- 1-27. Has high energy; is long lasting; could release toxic gases or explode.
1. A
  2. B
  3. C
  4. D
- 1-28. Commonly called an alkaline battery; used in portable radios; safety precautions same as for carbon-zinc batteries.
1. B
  2. C
  3. E
  4. F
- 1-29. Most common battery in the Navy; could explode if put into a fire.
1. A
  2. D
  3. E
  4. F
- 1-30. What group is responsible for the proper stowage of hazardous material in an area under their cognizance on board ships?
1. The supply department
  2. Individual work center personnel
  3. Both 1 and 2 above
- 1-31. You should never remove a cathode-ray tube unless its high voltage anode has been charged.
1. True
  2. False
- 1-32. The form and appearance of PCBs can range from oily liquids to crystalline solids.
1. True
  2. False
- 1-33. All hazardous material and hazardous material containers do not have to be labeled.
1. True
  2. False
- 1-34. If you dispense a hazardous material into an unlabeled container, what must you do?
1. Place a large red "X" on the outside of the container
  2. Use all of the dispensed material within 1 hour and then dispose of the container
  3. Both 1 and 2 above
  4. Indicate on the new container the same label information shown on the original container
- 1-35. Which of the following items must manufacturers of hazardous materials provide for users?
1. Information sheets on all hazardous materials they produce
  2. A material safety data sheet (MSDS) to the user for each hazardous material
  3. Both 1 and 2 above
  4. Protective clothing
- 1-36. Where are the MSDSs for a work center located at shore stations?
1. At the main supply center
  2. Within the work center
  3. The Safety Officer's files
  4. At public works

- 1-37. What is the background color of the DOT hazardous material shipping symbols for non-flammable gas?
1. Red
  2. Orange
  3. Yellow
  4. Green
- 1-38. You have the authority to relabel properly labeled hazardous material.
1. True
  2. False
- 1-39. Which of the following actions should you take when using hazardous solvents?
1. Spray solvents on electrical windings only
  2. Apply cleaning solvents to heated elements only
  3. Ensure there is adequate ventilation
  4. Place all rags used with the solvents in an open container outside of the workspace
- 1-40. Which types of solvents are the safest?
1. Oil-based
  2. Petrolatum-based
  3. Ammonia-based
  4. Water-based
- 1-41. What should you do before using an aerosol container?
1. Clear the area of all personnel
  2. Read the label
  3. Point the can away from you and test it
  4. Remove the label
- 1-42. Which of the following information is contained on an MSDS?
1. Ingredients and identity information
  2. Transportation data
  3. An emergency phone number
  4. All of the above
- 1-43. All equipment and cabinets containing in-service PCB capacitors must be marked with a label similar to the one shown in figure 2-3 of the text.
1. True
  2. False
- 1-44. Which of the following is a label used by the Navy on hazardous material?
1. Department of Defense Hazardous Chemical Warning Label
  2. Supply Corps Identification Label
  3. Department of the Navy Identification Label
  4. Supply Department Hazardous Warning Label
- 1-45. In which section of the Tag-Out Log will you find DANGER/CAUTION tag-out record sheets that have been cleared and are no longer in effect?
1. 2
  2. 3
  3. 4
  4. 5
- 1-46. The instrument log is found in which section of the Tag-Out Log?
1. 1
  2. 2
  3. 3
  4. 4
- 1-47. DANGER/CAUTION tag-out record sheets that are still in effect are kept in which section of the Tag-Out Log?
1. 1
  2. 2
  3. 3
  4. 5
- 1-48. Which of the following is the greatest hazard associated with working aloft?
1. The danger of a fall
  2. The dropping of objects
  3. Radiation burns
  4. Asphyxiation
- 1-49. An RF burn is the result of RF voltages passing through the body.
1. True
  2. False
- 1-50. Which of the following is the best basic description of a laser beam?
1. A concentrated beam of infrared light
  2. A concentrated beam of medical X-rays
  3. A concentrated beam of optical radiation
  4. A concentrated beam of electricity

1-51. When removing or replacing an ESDS device, which of the following actions should you take?

1. Ensure that you are grounded
2. Move around, so you don't build up a static charge
3. Hold the device through electrostatic-free wrap if possible
4. Both 1 and 3 above

1-52. When measuring voltage above 300 volts, you should attach the test probe while the equipment is de-energized.

1. True
2. False

1-53. What is the first action that you should take if you see someone being shocked?

1. Call for medical personnel
2. Secure the area
3. Remove the victim from the live circuit
4. Secure the power

1-54. Information on equipment grounding can be found in which of the following publications?

1. NAVEDTRA 12052
2. SECNAVINST 5216.5C
3. MIL-STD-1310
4. SPCCINST 4441.170

1-55. How much time, in seconds, is required for 44 milliamperes to cause your heart to begin fibrillation?

1. 3
2. 7
3. 14
4. 30

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 1-56, REFER TO TABLE 3-1 OF THE TEXT.

1-56. What is the "can't let go" current in milliamperes for a person weighing 175 pounds?

1. 10.0
2. 16.0
3. 18.0
4. 65.0

1-57. Voltages over 240 volts will burn through the skin and leave deep third-degree burns where the charge enters the body.

1. True
2. False

1-58. What is the resistance, in ohms, between major extremities of an average human body?

1. 500
2. 1000
3. 1500
4. 2000

1-59. Of the following, which is the most dangerous path current can take through the body?

1. Hand to hand
2. Left hand to either foot
3. Right hand to either foot
4. Foot to foot

1-60. Which of the following factors cause(s) electric shock?

1. Current
2. Voltage
3. Low body resistance
4. Both 2 and 3 above

1-61. When personnel work aloft, a verbal warning must be passed over the ILC prior to commencement of the work and at what time intervals, in minutes, until the work is completed?

1. 5
2. 10
3. 15
4. 20

1-62. Whose permission is required to work aloft?

1. Officer of the Deck
2. Commanding officer
3. Operations officer
4. Engineer officer

1-63. Only qualified ship's force personnel may perform the second check of tag installation.

1. True
2. False

1-64. The number "70" in tag number 70-16 represents which of the following information?

1. The last two digits of the Julian date
2. The log serial number
3. The tag number

1-65. When tag requirements have been identified and the affected system will be rendered out-of-commission as a result of the tag-out, the authorizing officer must obtain permission from which of the following individuals prior to effecting the tag-out?

1. Commanding officer
2. Operations officer
3. Cognizant Department head
4. Both 1 and 3 above